THE FUTURE OF THE NATIONAL UNION

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

Notes and News.

Women's Suffrage in the U.S.A.

Strong protests have been made in the Senate against the holding up of the Report of the Committee on Women's Suffrage appointed last April. It was brought out, in the course of a heated debate, that the Chairman of this Committee had been directed three months ago, without one dissenting voice, to report the Suffrage measure to the Senate to be placed on the Calendar; but, on various pretexts, he had refused to take action. One speaker maintained that in holding up the Bill which his Committee had unanimously agreed to report, the Chairman was exceeding his rights; and another Senator hinted that his action was due to some influence outside the Committee. The Bill, he said, was a war measure, and ought to be considered as such at this time. "I do not see," he added, "how we can consistently talk of democracy while disfranchising the better half of our citizenship."

The State and Motherhood.

Many questions of vital interest to women are to be discussed at the Trade Union Congress next week. A resolution in the name of the National Agricultural Labourers' and Rural Workers' Union supports the principle of the scheme for mothers' pensions now in operation in thirty of the United States of America, and urges that a scheme on similar lines shall be established in this country. Another resolution, put forward by the Navvies' Union, asks the Congress to express an opinion that the time has come when the State should intervene to prevent the unnecessary poverty and misery of widows and fatherless children being allowed to continue, and demanding that the Government shall institute a scheme of pensions for widows and orphans at the earliest opportunity.

The Demobilisation of Women.

A number of resolutions concerning the demobilisation of women have been drawn up by the National Federation of Women Workers, who maintain that when peace comes, the problem of women's labour will be primarily one of organisation, rather than one of surplus labour to be absorbed. They demand:—

(*a*) Reorganisation of the whole system of unemployment insurance to secure that—

1. It shall apply to all workers, provision being made to allow those trade unions already making satisfactory arrangements against unemployment to contract out.
2. It shall be non-contributory as far as workers receiving less than a living wage are concerned; and
3. It shall provide a sufficient benefit to enable the worker to live at a decent standard during the time of unemployment.

(*b*) General enquiry beforehand as to firms which will require workers to put in hand private work on the cessation of war work. Such information to be distributed through the employment exchanges and trade unions with a view to having the workers informed before they finish their engagement as war workers. At the same time, all war workers and women substitutes to be supplied with forms, which they may fill up as to their desires for future employment.

(*c*) In all Government factories and controlled establishments reasonable period of notice, or wages in lieu of notice, to be given. In the case of workers who have left their homes to take up employment, railway fares to be paid through the employment exchanges.

(*d*) Workers in munition and other trades in which there has been excessive overtime to have four weeks' furlough, with full pay, in order to recruit their strength.

(*e*) The use of the new Government factories as centres of production of a national kind, steadying the labour market by providing additional employment when necessary, and also being used experimentally for trying better methods of using labour for the advantage of the workers.

(*f*) Provision of training, with maintenance, for women who cannot find employment in their own trades, to equip them for new occupations.

Women's Economic Position.

In the name of the same Federation there is a motion making the following demands, in order that the entry of women into any trade shall not be used to the detriment of the health and well-being of the community, as for the purpose of lowering the standard of wages for the male worker:—

1. The appointment of an inter-departmental committee, consisting of representatives of trade unionists (including women), of doctors (including women doctors), and persons experienced in the inspection of factories and the employment of women. This committee to consider what employments may be harmful to women workers and to make recommendations thereon to the Government, through the Ministry of Labour and the Home Office. The committee to become a permanent advisory committee, its reports, where suitable, forming the basis of legislation.
2. The extension of the number of trade boards (under an improved Trade Boards Act) to cover all trades normally employing women at rates which do not give, with the prices obtaining, the possibility of maintaining a decent and healthy standard of life.
3. In other trades which do not normally pay less than a living wage the establishment of employment boards.

The employment boards, it is suggested, shall consist of equal numbers of representatives of employers and employed, the latter being appointed by the workers themselves, and including women as well as men. Their objects will be to decide upon the conditions under which women should be employed in the trade, so as to secure economic equality between men and women workers, and to consider how far the partially trained women who have been brought into the work during a period of emergency can be given an opportunity to gain further training.

This question of training is vital, and it is to be hoped that organised labour will insist upon its being provided. On it depend not only the health and welfare of a large section of workers, who without it can only hope to earn a meagre wage, but, to a great extent, the future of our national position in industry. Our provision for technical training for men and boys is far from adequate; for women and girls it is more meagre still.

The principle of equal wages for equal work is being upheld by the Bookbinders' Union, who are asking the Congress to declare that the introduction of female labour on Government work formerly performed by men is a violation of the House of Commons Fair Wages Resolution if the wages paid are less than the recognised trade union standard.

The Child's Share.

Our butcher's assistant has a chubby face, and a guileless smile. He has also blue eyes; and when he lifts them, in his friendly fashion, standing on the doorstep to solicit an order, I feel as if I would like to kiss our butcher's assistant!

But he is not there for kisses! Not for kisses does he ride the bicycle that is so much too large for him that, at every revolution of the wheel, the pedal is lost to his foot half the time! Not for kisses does he carry before him that basket which, compared to the butcher's assistant, appears, by an optical illusion, to be the largest ever made by man. He is on business. This is war-time, and when school is over, our butcher's assistant finds his work waiting for him.

He stands on the step at the back-door, takes out a stumpy pencil and a dirty note-book, and smiles up sweetly.

"Anyfing to-day?" asks our butcher's assistant.

He gets his order—small, as becometh a patriot—and then his brow puckers with his deep responsibilities.

"How," enquires our butcher's assistant, giving the stumpy pencil a lick, "Do you spell 'loin'?"

Information being supplied, slowly he puts down this tricky word in labouring round hand very reminiscent of the infant school.

"How," he then asks, when this is accomplished, "do you spell 'lamb'?"

And this is where I want to kiss the butcher's assistant, to take the pencil from his chubby, toiling hand, to fling the big basket away, and tell him to go and play. But alas! he has no time to play, this embryo man of seven full years. I don't know if he ever played, but certainly now he plays no more.

The lady of uncertain age who brings our bread cannot find time for much recreation either, I should think. I say "uncertain age" because it is difficult to tell how old she is. She is tall enough to be seven; but she has an anxious little face, and may be twelve. She walks, does this bread lady, from a distance of three miles, in order, after her day at school, to take out bread. When she has tugged round the heavy basket, distributed her bread, and walked the three miles back, she will probably feel ready for bed; but it is quite likely there may be other tasks for her to perform before she may rest. No doubt the family exchequer benefits from her exertions; but they are good patriots, evidently, and don't mean to spend money foolishly in getting the child anything new, or making her long walk easier by procuring her well-fitting or whole boots. Being so young, her feet probably don't get tired, and she won't feel the fatigue we imagine she does. It is always foolish to be sentimental.

It used to be considered the right thing for children to go to bed early, but the war has changed all that.

It was fully eight o'clock on a bitterly cold winter's night when I, hurrying home to an easy-chair and a fire, heard a boy's voice out of the darkness not far from my home.

"Can you tell me where Respectable Road is, please?"

I live in Respectable Road myself, so I told him to follow me, and hurried on. He came so slowly that I grew impatient. I had made myself responsible for his reaching Respectable Road, but I had no desire to stay out in the cold longer than I need. He came at last with a dragging step. On his thin shoulders he bore a basket which was probably a good deal heavier than he was himself. He had come, he told me, from a big grocer's shop. He had come on the tram to our terminus, and from there he had walked for ten minutes with this immense load to carry.

I could not help admiring the wisdom of the grocers who had given this task to a child. A man would have refused it. He put it down presently, and gasped a little. He was thirteen, he told me, but he was very thin and little. I tried to help him by lifting the basket; but I could not have carried the load many yards. I was glad that my own gate allowed me to retire from the scene; but I felt a little uncomfortable to think of that boy trudging on—he had other roads to visit—then going back on the tram, then home, and so to bed, ready for school next day. However, this is war-time!

The gentleman who brings our milk, a cheery person of nine, appears quite an aristocrat of labour, for he drives to the door in a cart. A milk-can, too, is not heavy to handle. I *have* heard a whisper that his day's work does not begin or end with the delivering of milk, but that he spends his time working on the land. If that is so, it is surely a very healthy employment for him, and will keep him nicely out of mischief out of school hours.

If horses were like human beings, and went in for strikes, would not this be an ideal time for them to have a big one? The human principle for strikes is always to hit when the employer is weakest, and if the horses followed this principle, they would surely throw off the yoke now that small boys sit in the places of men, if they could once realise how small is the hand on the reins, and how puny the strength that guides theirs. Or would they—fantastic thought!—feel a little sorry for the little hands and the small fingers, and forbear to do anything to add to the troubles of the miniature men so soon pushed into positions of responsibility?

When the story of the war comes to be written, and the heroes dead and living are acclaimed; when those at home who worked in the background that the war might go on receive their full meed of praise, let it never be forgotten that in this time of stress and horror the child took his full share and helped the country to "carry on."

H. C. A.

A "COMMON CAUSE" HUT FOR FRANCE.

We are most grateful to our readers who have so kindly responded to our appeal for The Common Cause Hut for British Women War Workers in France. The fund creeps slowly up; but we want a great deal more money, and want it soon, if the Hut is to become an accomplished fact before the cold weather begins.

Thousands of women and girls are going out to France to undertake work that will in many cases be dull and monotonous, and they will have, necessarily, to submit to a good many restrictions. They will be in surroundings new and strange to them, and very few will have friends whom they can visit. While the fine weather lasts, they can walk about within certain bounds, out of working hours, but on wet days they have nowhere to go for a little recreation. In some of the base towns where women are being sent to release men for the Front, the only place where they can buy refreshments at all at a moderate price is the soldiers' canteen. Every town of any size in France where English soldiers are stationed has now its Y.M.C.A. Hut. The women of the Auxiliary Army Corps need Huts just as badly to give a welcome in a foreign land, and it is for those who are staying at home to see that these are provided, and comfortably equipped. The Y.W.C.A. have undertaken the erection and management of a Hut if our readers will find the money. £500 is wanted to erect the Hut, £200 to equip it, and £200 to maintain it for one year. Of this sum we have so far raised only £103 14s.

Will not some of our Societies help?

Considerable sums were raised by some of the Societies of the N.U. for our Coventry Hut, which has proved such a great success, having already 1,100 members. If several Societies will undertake to raise £25 each, the fund will soon be completed.

Donations should be sent to The Editor, The Common Cause, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. Cheques and postal orders should be crossed.

We gratefully acknowledge the following sums:—

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	101	10	0
Miss Frances Wood	1	1	0
Mrs. Lake		3	0
Miss M. V. Kitson...	1	0	0
	£103	14	0

RECRUITING FOR THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ARMY CORPS.

The transfer of recruiting on behalf of the War Office for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps from the National Service Department to the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labour has now been completed. Full particulars with regard to enrolment appeared in all the daily papers on Monday, but it should be noted that the rule that all applications must be made through the local Employment Exchange does not apply to the officers of the corps, who are interviewed at Devonshire House. So far, only a few appointments have been made, but well educated women will be needed for administration posts in larger numbers as time goes on.

Mrs. Chalmers-Watson, who is chief controller, was the first Scotswoman to obtain the degree of M.B., and is a sister of Sir Eric Geddes. The pay is £500 per annum without quarters; the oversea controller, Mrs. Gwynne Vaughan, receives £450 and quarters; the deputy controllers receive £400 without quarters; the section controllers, of whom there are three—Mrs. Leach (cooking), Miss Christobel Ellis (motor transport), and Mrs. Andrews (clerical)—receive £300 without quarters; the area controllers, who are attached to the headquarters of commands and to certain areas and base ports oversea, receive £200 and quarters. Among these is Miss C. M. Gordon, late Secretary of the Edinburgh W.S.S. The clothing controller receives £175 and quarters; the unit administrators in charge of hostels receive £150 and quarters, and if in charge of more than 300 girls, £175.

Of the N.C.O.s and rank and file the forewoman telegraphist is the best paid, receiving 50s. per week. A qualified forewoman motor-driver mechanic receives 40s., and a shorthand-typist 30s. 6d.

Reviews.

The Master Problem. By the Rev. James Marchant. (Stanley Paul & Co. 5s. net.)

It is probably not too much to say that no one should take up the work of reform who has not given careful attention to the master-problem—prostitution, or the social evil—to its causes which ramify widely, and to the efforts of civilised nations to cope with it. A study of Mr. Marchant's book will help to attain this end. The most careless observer of social conditions can hardly help seeing that every week modern States have to take over fresh duties; this was evident before the war, which has lent a powerful impulse to the need for organisation. False modesty has long induced us to neglect matters that make for the greatness, and for the fall, of empires.

The Board of Education has recently informed us, through its medical clinics, that we have a million physically and mentally defective children on our hands. The medical profession, and with it all thoughtful people who look a little below the surface, have begun to realise that the gravest dangers lie behind the prevalence of venereal diseases, as revealed in the report of the recent Commission. We glibly parrot the expression that the children are the nation's greatest asset. Everything points to the fact that the asset is far from being what it should. We must demand children of the best quality. Every condition that makes for imperfection, for miserable physique, impaired health, imperfect senses, stunted and defective figures, must be changed; there must be no bad heredity. Unfitness must be eliminated.

The individual must play a great part in this regeneration, and so must the State. Mr. Marchant points out that "in this problem is the age-long cry of women for equal justice, before the moral law, with man; the unconscious cry of childhood for effective protection of its priceless innocence and modesty; the gall-bitter cry of the people for room and time and means to live an honest, decent life. . . . The master-problem has concerned the very existence of civilised man." The State has two great duties to perform: the protection of minors of both sexes and their right education in matters pertaining to sex. And the second is the severe punishment of all that incites to debauchery.

In especial, it must treat procurers with great severity, and all those who rent houses or premises for immoral purposes, or who make gain or profit of any kind out of this hideous traffic, must be regarded and treated as criminals. It is clear that large powers must be exercised by local authorities to prevent vice finding stable habitations and reaping the great profits which it seems to earn in every country. The keeper of a disorderly house is an outlaw and pariah; life must be made difficult for him and for her. But what do we find? Nearly everywhere official blindness and toleration oppose reformers. Mrs. Bramwell Booth complained long ago that, instead of the law being the guardian of virtue, it has become, in a terrible measure, the protector of vice.

Mr. Marchant, of course, holds that regulation has been a complete, a disastrous failure, and every nation has the same story to tell. Segregate, regulate, and tolerate vice, and it becomes a cancer in the State, with powers of rapid growth and expansion. The nations that are bent on cutting the cancer out, such as Holland, the Scandinavian States, the United States, Canada, are the only ones that show desirable results. They all adopt the two main principles already alluded to, the protection of minors and punishment of procurers. Amongst the great nations, the United States is leading; State laws are sometimes very severe. Nearly all the States make adultery a crime, and the majority penalise fornication; Alabama decrees the death penalty to him who assaults a child under twelve years of age.

Great Britain, with her strong predilections in favour of liberty ("Oh Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!") and her affectation of prudery in all matters relating to sex, has much headway to make up. She was the first of the great States to regulate immorality by legal enactment; she abandoned it as the result of conspicuous failure. Perhaps as much as any nation she suffers by toleration in high places, and by a police administration stultified by this toleration. One of many bad results is that some three million persons are reckoned to be suffering from venereal diseases in this country.

Private individuals and societies do a great deal to cope with the evil; it is worth mentioning that the Central South London Free Church Council closed 218 brothels in 1909-1913. But why should the State leave such work to any Council? Most thoughtful women will see in the fact one of a thousand proofs that a State run solely by males will suffer from male vices; the toleration of "pleasure" is one of them. In this connection, the experience of a German fortified city (Mainz) is worth quoting. It was a hotbed of prostitution, in which procurers exercised enormous power. Germany is one of the strongest Powers for the system of regulation; the post of chief of *la police des mœurs* was entrusted to a woman at Mainz. She could not ask for abolition, but she succeeded in making commercialised vice so hard for procurers that they *protested and declared they could not carry on their profession under the new conditions.* Mr. Marchant considers that women police are a most effective factor in dealing with the master-problem.

But for the universal enemy—paper shortage—it would have been well to examine the sensible measures by which the smaller countries and the United States lessen the hold of sexual immorality. The reviewer cordially recommends "The Master Problem" to women reformers; social reform must rest on the bedrock of equality, and equality for women does not exist in English law.* England took an immense retrograde step in 1857 when, by the Matrimonial Causes Act, she legalised immorality within the marriage bond. Very few protested, none of the high officials of the Church. The results of this grave wrong can be traced in our slums, our diseases, our weakened physiques, our terrible crops of defectives. And it is as true to-day as it has ever been that the physique of the people, the welfare of the race, life itself, is pre-eminently the affair of woman, the sphere in which she should be supreme.

C. S. Bremner.

*In an admirable article by Judge Parry in The Common Cause, (December 16th, 1916), "Women and Legal Reform," the learned judge declared there must be women lawyers to force on the work of reform. They must not be shut out of the making and administering of the law. The ins must ere long say to the outs: "You are welcome; take your place."

An Introduction to the Physiology and Psychology of Sex, by S. Herbert, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c. (A. & C. Black. 3s. 6d.)

Few things are stranger in the history of civilisation than the taboo which has for so long surrounded the facts of sex. The misery it has caused has varied in degree from the discomfort of unsatisfied curiosity to moral and physical disaster. Thousands of men and women have suffered unnecessary shame, incurred unnecessary ill-health, and endured agonies of depression simply because they had no means of understanding the elementary facts of their own nature. Innumerable young people have gone out into the world undefended by knowledge, and therefore at the mercy of their own instincts or those of others. When we think of it, it seems strange, not that some have been ruined, but that many have escaped unhurt.

Now at last the taboo is breaking down. The publication of Dr. Herbert's "Introduction to the Physiology and Psychology of Sex" is one of the many indications of the growth of a saner outlook on the question. It is intended for adults, and aims at giving the many what has been hitherto lacking, a book which "deals in plain and unmistakable language with all the essential phenomena of sex." Its aim seems to be well carried out, especially in the chapters on the physiological side of the question. The psychological part is more disputable, and many readers will feel a little sceptical about the generalisations on the subject of men and women. In spite of recent researches, the psychology of sex is still wrapped in mystery. It will be a long time before we know how much of the phenomena that have been observed is the result of fundamental causes, and how much of purely accidental conditions. In the meantime, it is well that as many people as possible should have some knowledge at least of the elementary physiological facts. We heartily welcome this handbook, and we are interested to see that the author attributes its origin to the incentive of the Feminist Club, Manchester.

I. B. O'M.

Correspondence.

DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

Madam,—I am glad to see the letter in last week's Common Cause on the question of dwellings for the working class.

The cry of "economical building" is already being raised, and in the experience of most of us that means no pantry, no cupboards, no baths, and an old type of kitchen range!

Experiments have been tried—*e.g.*, cottages with only one living room, and the bath sunk into the ground before the kitchen fire. From working women's criticisms, I gather these experiments do not find favour with them.

It is quite likely, and devoutly to be wished, that working women will be asked for suggestions. Would it be possible for The Common Cause to have some articles describing what has been done anywhere in building small houses requiring the minimum of work to keep them in order? Working women could then discuss them and suggest improvements.—Yours faithfully,

Frances M. Sleigh.

A THOUGHTLESS AND MISCHIEVOUS REMARK.

Madam,—At the monthly meeting of the Sunderland branch of the National Union of Women Workers a strong protest was made against the remarks of the Coroner at an inquest held at Gateshead on the body of the male child of a girl of thirteen, to the effect that illegitimate children are now welcome as long as they are healthy. The Committee of the N.U.W.W. feel that such a thoughtless and foolish remark should not be passed over in silence at a time when the increasing laxity of morals, all over the country, is causing grave concern to those who have the welfare of the nation at heart. Considering the exceptional circumstances of the case in question and the publicity given to it, such a remark appearing in the public Press is liable to cause considerable harm. Surely during this period of unnatural excitement and general upheaval, public opinion should be raised and not lowered by those in positions of responsibility.

E. L. Hopkinson, President of the N.U.W.W.
Rose Challoner, Hon Treasurer.
Violet Pearman, Hon. Secretary.

"RECONSTRUCTION—FOR WAR OR PEACE?"

Madam,—The writer on the above subject in your issue of August 17th touches a question fraught with immense importance to the future of women. The experience of the women of to-day, whether they be women of Belgium or Poland, Russia or Serbia, Armenia or France, England or Germany, is so real, so poignant, so unspeakably terrible, that they must feel the necessity to trying to prevent the repetition of such a catastrophe to blight the lives of their children.

The near future will bring golden opportunities for reconstruction. If women *really* hate war, they must be alive to all the manifold dangers which will be about, such as the encroachment of militarism in the schools (as mentioned by your correspondent). The whole question of disarmament will be much to the fore, and the attitude of women will help to determine whether the peace of the future is to be an armed peace or the peace of mutual goodwill.

The lady (mentioned by your contributor) who was so "honestly shocked" by hearing that the world had "turned its back on Christianity" that she said: "I am sure we shall go back to it when the war is over!", unconsciously uttered a fine piece of sarcasm. Our practice of Christianity has been a matter of expediency. "When we go back to *it*"—let us hope that "it" will possess more of the true spirit of Christ. Women were ever amongst the most eager to learn of Him, when He appeared amongst men in the flesh, and it may be now theirs to illumine this war-stricken world with His teaching.

Women should not use their increasing power to perpetuate the mistakes of the past. It is in their power to work for the uplift of the world or to keep it in a welter of social misery. Our responsibility is enormous—but it is one so full of bright hope and opportunities. "Reconstruction—for war or for peace?"—Yours, &c.,

Dorothy Birks Ward.

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The Future of the National Union.

Every member of the National Union must to-day be asking the same question—What is to be the work of the Union after the vote has been won? And in the time that remains to us before the day of victory we cannot be too diligent in seeking answers to this question, and in promoting that exchange of views by which alone a wise decision can be reached.

No doubt many of our members are looking forward to the winning of the vote as a day of release, not only from Suffrage work (it is bound to be that to a great extent for all of us), but also from feminist propaganda of any kind. Many women are Suffragists because they desire to rid themselves of the handicap which a voteless condition imposes upon them in the work they wish to do—work in no way feminist, but municipal or political or international. These women will in the future, armed with the vote, throw themselves into their various causes, and will feel that even so-called "women's questions" can best be fought for in future through political parties, and by men and women working together for the same political ends.

We must face, then, the probability of a considerable secession from our ranks. But ought we to allow the Union as a whole to lapse, and let our members be absorbed into the other admirable organisations which would receive them so gladly? We ought, if the work for which the National Union was formed had been accomplished. Organisations, and all the paraphernalia attaching to them of offices and annual subscriptions and annual meetings, are burdensome in themselves, and the more they can be dispensed with the better. They exist only because work cannot be done without machinery: let us struggle our hardest against the suggestion that because we have got a machine we must at all costs find it something to do.

But one consideration is the deciding factor in the situation: the National Union must continue to exist until its object is achieved; even if we get votes for six million women this year, we shall not have obtained the "equal terms" for which we stand, and we cannot therefore lay down our arms. But as a practical question, the further enfranchisement of women will probably be put on one side for a time, and will not be a thing for which public agitation is immediately possible. But there are, apart from this, certain barriers in the path of women which desperately need to be broken down, and which will not fall of themselves even before an enfranchised womanhood. Such, for example, are those which stand between women and the higher branches of the Civil Service, the magistracy, juries, and some of the professions. If these things, and others like them, have to be fought for, can we conceive of any body so fitted to fight for them as the National Union? And besides this range of subjects closely akin to Women's Suffrage, there are other pressing matters to which local Suffrage Societies might fittingly devote their energies. Such are the education of the new voters, the promotion of women in local government, and of women citizens' associations, and even the continuance of those activities connected with public health, the care of maternity, and the employment of women in new occupations, which have sprung into existence since the war.

In doing work of this kind, there is the great danger of overlapping to be avoided. Local Societies may find that much of the work that they might wish to undertake is already on the programme of other organisations, if not actually being done by them. The moment, too, that we leave the Suffrage question on one side, we find ourselves in danger of losing our cohesion. We may become a mere conglomeration of Societies with no very definite aim or programme, and may be driven into endless discussions as to what is or is not proper work for a Society most of whose members originally joined it as a Suffrage Society only. We must remember that Suffrage has been our only bond of union in the past. We have often boasted that we had within our ranks women of such widely divergent views that the only subject on which they were agreed was that of desiring their own enfranchisement.

Knowledge of these dangers must not deter us from the difficult task which lies before us: it must make us realise what extreme care and judgment will be needed in adapting the Union to its altered circumstances. We shall no doubt be involved in changes in the objects of the Union, and probably also in its title and constitution. What these are to be depends on the decisions which are reached at the council meeting to be held after the Franchise Bill becomes law. It seems as if much greater freedom must be allowed to the local societies to adapt their work and propaganda to their circumstances. Localities differ so enormously in their needs, and in the organisations already at work to meet those needs. Freedom and variety, then, we must have; but they must be within certain limits if chaos is to be avoided. These limits must be defined by the Council, and should offer to Societies as wide a choice of activities as is possible under the new constitution of the Union. And the Council should go further and should decide upon campaigns in furtherance of particular objects to be carried out both centrally and locally. Some such selection and decision on the part of the Council is essential. Confusion would ensue if each Society were to launch out into any piece of propaganda which happened to appeal to its members, regardless of the opinions or action of the Union as a whole.

Besides these arranged campaigns, the Executive Committee of the Union would throughout the year hold a watching brief for the interests of women, and would be able to strike a blow to secure their liberties whenever it appeared right to them to do so.

This is the briefest possible outline of how the National Union might be adapted to the new conditions, and how at the same time the most obvious dangers may be avoided. The whole question of the relation of the Union to other women's societies is an all-important one, but too large for discussion in this article.

C. D. Rackham.

Training for Voluntary Social Service.

An experiment in the provision of systematic preparation for social work has just completed its first trial year. The scheme was the outcome of the Personal Service Association, which, feeling that the time had come for further development, appointed a commission, on which the N.U.W.W. was represented, to report on voluntary social work in London. In June, 1916, the Commission issued its report with the following recommendations:—

1. That a union of voluntary social workers for London be formed, to which all such persons shall be eligible as have undertaken a prescribed course of training and satisfied examiners in a written and *viva voce* examination.

2. That a joint social studies' committee for London, composed of representatives of the various bodies which provide training for social workers, be formed to ensure that "there shall be provided adequate and satisfactory courses of instruction and practical training for voluntary social workers; to review the provisions actually made by any of the constituent colleges of the University of London and by other organisations, and, if these are not sufficient, to take steps to secure any fresh provision that may be necessary; and to arrange for any examination required for admission to the Union of Voluntary Workers."

Almost immediately after the issue of the report, the Joint Social Studies' Committee was brought into existence, consisting of representatives of the London School of Economics, King's College for Women (Household and Social Science department), Bedford College for Women, and other bodies dealing with training and nominated by the Commission. At the same time, a Provisional Committee was appointed to act as a temporary executive until a sufficient number of members qualify for the proposed Union.

It must be made clear at the outset that no new educational administrative machinery was set up. The fact that the list of members of the Joint Social Studies' Committee contains such names as Mr. Sidney Webb and Professor Urwick, Dr. Janet Lane Claypon, Miss Tuke, and Mr. Mansbridge, with Sir Cooper Perry, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London as Chairman, is a sufficient guarantee of harmonious relations with those responsible for schemes of training already in existence.

The newly-formed Committee immediately set to work to draw up a syllabus of an appropriate part-time scheme of study, and considered and approved certain schemes already established which were submitted to them. (The experiment of a course for busy local workers to be held at an hour in the late afternoon, and to be extended, if successful, over two or three years, at the Battersea Polytechnic, was also approved.)

It will perhaps be well to explain more definitely for whom the scheme is intended. Put briefly, it is hoped to attract public-spirited citizens who are already fully engaged in some form of responsible work—in professions, business, social

service, or the duties of home life—who are only able to give a limited amount of time to the study of social questions.

There is no intention of drawing a hard-and-fast line between the salaried and voluntary worker. That any distinction should be made at all in the proposed Union is simply to give voluntary workers an opportunity of expressing themselves collectively as such, should occasion arise when it might be desirable. As a matter of fact, the distinction is more apparent than real, as many, if not most, salaried social workers often give supplementary work in a voluntary capacity. Then, again, there is no intention of offering a soft option to those who might reasonably qualify for a diploma or certificate in connection with a more thorough scheme of training. Men or women wishing to take up social work as a "career," whether for salaried or voluntary posts—and we maintain that the standard should be the same for both—are debarred from the part-time course.

The scheme of study laid down as a minimum by the Joint Social Studies' Committee is an attempt to provide a coherent introduction to the different aspects of social study rather than a superficial survey of the field. It is true "that the sciences of human life as compared with the natural sciences suffer from a grave inconvenience." Anyone can pick up a smattering of social science from newspapers, speeches, and lectures. The risk of superficiality has, therefore, to be guarded against. But if undertaken in the right spirit, even a slight adventure into the realm of social and political theory can whet the appetite for further adventures, and this is exactly what experience has proved as the result of the first year.

In the meantime, the course covers a session of about thirty-six weeks, divided into three terms, and begins early in October. It is difficult to lay down minimum requirements, as experience has already shown that each "student" is different both in circumstances and previous attainments, and must consequently have individual arrangements. But generally speaking, not less than ten hours a week attendance at lectures is required, and ten hours' practical work. As far as possible, students have the advantage of different lecturers, but continuity is secured by the individual tutorial teaching and guidance provided throughout the course. A certain amount of home-reading and writing of papers is necessary. The class-teaching includes Social Economics, Economic History, Social Ethics and Administration. The practical work is carefully planned, but it is inevitable that the conditions laid down must be interpreted with a good deal of liberality under conditions of war, and any form of necessary national work on which the student is engaged is recognised. As far as possible, however, an attempt is made to provide experience in various forms of effort, and in more normal times this will be an essential part of the scheme. Thus those who have worked under voluntary organisations only, should be brought into touch with public authorities; those who have dealt with the administration of relief should have opportunities of contact with more normal conditions, and, above all, facilities should be given for understanding such democratic self-governing movements as the Workers' Educational Association, the Women's Co-operative Guild, Trade Unions, and the like.

The practical work is supplemented by visits to institutions of social interest. Thus during the session just over, a Borough Council, a Conference of the Women's Co-operative Guild, a Trades School, a Girls' Club with Continuation Classes, among other places of interest, were visited.

The first year's experience has been encouraging, and is full of suggestions for the future. Twenty-five "students" entered for the complete one-year course, and about the same number for a course for local workers extending over a longer period in Battersea. The numbers included several men, one married couple, a sprinkling of married women, a group of experienced practical social workers anxious for some opportunity of regular study, besides several engaged in important Committee work. Fifteen mustered courage to take the examination, and thirteen were successful.

In a recent article on Education after the war, it is stated that "the social life of those ostensibly educated classes who 'give' our thought and will as a State and as a Community, is wanting in coherence and vigour . . . it is based largely on popular books, magazines, and newspapers" (one might venture to add conferences to the words quoted) "rather than upon thorough and sustained study and thought." The experiment that has just been described, is an attempt to provide the opportunity for sustained study and thought for those "whose education is no longer their main concern."

ELIZABETH MACADAM.

Full particulars can be obtained by written application to Miss Low, 11, Marble Arch, W. 1.

The Training of Welfare Workers.

The Report on Industrial Unrest, lately issued, states that there is a feeling among workers, in some districts, that the welfare supervisors selected are not of the right type, and do not thoroughly understand industrial conditions. A Committee invited to consider the selection and training of welfare supervisors has now made its report. It recommends that in addition to the social study courses now given at the London School of Economics, and in connection with several of our Universities, there should also be teaching in the industrial organisation of a factory and the special duties of a welfare supervisor. Students should gain some experience in life as a wage-earner, and bursaries or scholarships should be provided.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

PILCHER RESEARCH LABORATORY.

Applications are invited for a limited number of places in the **PILCHER RESEARCH LABORATORY** attached to **BEDFORD COLLEGE** for Women. Places are available for post-graduate work in Science or in Arts, preference being given to research in Science, and, at the present time, to any investigation connected with the War.

Applicants must state their qualifications, the nature of the research, and the period for which application is made.

Further information may be obtained from the Principal,

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PROBATION WORK.

The Need for Qualified Women.

A letter has been addressed to clerks to justices by Sir E. Troup, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Home Office, in regard to the administration of the probation system and the principles to be observed in the appointment of probation officers.

The letter states that the Home Secretary is satisfied that in many places full advantage is taken of the probation system, and that it is administered efficiently, but that he has received numerous representations that in other places either little use is made of the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, or the supervision of persons put on probation is of a perfunctory nature. It recommends that a greater number of officers should be employed, and that they should be persons of intelligence, experience, and sympathy. There is evidence that some of the officers employed are too old, or have not the necessary gifts.

The letter continues :—

"Where there are sufficient cases, there should always be a paid man probationer officer, with a salary sufficient to attract a fully qualified person, and a woman probation officer, to whom should be allotted all the cases of women and children. Where there is not enough work for a second paid officer, every effort should be made to enlist the services of ladies as volunteer workers. The Secretary of State is informed that at some courts the offers of services by ladies have been accepted, but that owing to the want of consideration of the needs of each offender, or to objections raised by the ordinary probation officer, no cases have been put under their charge. This is discouraging to persons who are willing and qualified to help, and care should be taken that suitable cases are entrusted to them, even if the result is that the ordinary probation officer receives fewer fees in consequence of this action."

The arrangement suggested is not at all satisfactory. The most important part of probation work is that dealing with children and young girls, for whom probationary methods should be used in a far greater number of cases, and it is even more essential that there shall be women probation officers, with a salary "sufficient to attract a fully qualified person," than that there should be competent men. Lads are often influenced quite as easily by women of the right type as by men, while for dealing with that particularly difficult class, the young prostitute, tactful and sympathetic women are essential. The number of capable women who can give such services voluntarily is extremely small, especially at the present time. The work requires training and experience, and when women have been at the trouble and expense of undergoing training to fit them for important duties, they are entitled to be well-paid. If the system of attracting good men is to be pursued at the expense of procuring really competent women, the Probation Scheme is doomed to failure. The payment of fees for each case undertaken is a bad system, likely to tempt officers to undertake more cases than they can look after properly, and it might be a better plan to engage part-time officials, combining this work with other duties, if there are not sufficient cases to justify the employment of both a man and a woman for whole time, and paying each a fixed salary. M. M.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Wallasey and Wirral Women's Suffrage Society has sustained a great loss in the sudden death of G. A. Stallybrass, Esq., who had served on the Committee since 1911 and been Treasurer since 1912. He proved himself a true friend to the cause of Women's Enfranchisement, and was always ready with personal and generous financial help. He identified himself entirely with the cause, taking part in all public proceedings, often at great personal inconvenience. His loss is one that will be constantly and deeply felt, especially by those who had the privilege of working with him.

UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL TO MRS. HARLEY.

An account has been furnished by the Serbian Legation of the unveiling of the memorial to the late Mrs. Harley at Salonika. All the Serbian Colony in Salonika came to express their deep gratitude for her devotion, and there were present also, in addition to relatives and friends of the deceased lady, officers and soldiers of British and Allied nationalities, and representatives of His Majesty King Peter and His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, accompanied by the officers of the Headquarters Staff, and representatives of the Serbian Government. The ceremony was very impressive, the service being conducted by ten of the higher clergy of the Serbian Church, and being followed by addresses by the Commandant of Micra, Lieut.-Colonel Athanasiovitch, and Father Blagoyevitch.

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital for Home and Foreign Service.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." **Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray or the Hon. Mrs. B. M.** Graves, Hon. Treasurers, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

	£	s.	d.
Forward as per list to August 16th, 1917	232,281	1	4
Further donations received to August 23rd, 1917 :—			
Collection taken in St. Andrew's Presby. Church, Cheltenham, per Thos. Clark, Esq., per Miss Preston ...	5	5	0
Half drawings and collection at Bowling Tournament, per T. Richards, Esq.	4	15	0
The Hon. Maude Lawrence (Dr. Elsie Inglis' Unit)	3	3	0
*Mrs. N. A. Ellingsen	10	0	0
*Collected by Dr. Mabel and Mrs. Ramsay : £25 for "Cornwall" bed, Home Unit (1st instal.), £13 for "Devon" bed, Corsica	38	0	0
*Per Miss Bury : Miss L. T. Wyllie, to continue "Lang Toon" bed, American Unit...	1	0	0
*Proceeds of Garden Fête and Sports, per Mrs. Ellis (5th don.), for upkeep of "The Murrays" bed, Royaumont...	73	0	0
*Per Mrs. Robertson : Employees Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (71st con.)	2	8	6
*Per Miss Bury : Miss Gunn ...		10	0
*Ascot W.S.S., per Miss Forrester, Hon. Treas., balance left over from "Lavender and Token Day"	8	5	8
*Anonymous (3rd instal.), for "St. Nicholas" bed, American Unit	14	10	0
Telegraph Department, per Miss M. Kettle	5	0	0
Miss Emeline E. R. Bradford, Member of the Walford W.S.S.	3	0	0
*Surrey, Sussex and Hants Fed., per Mrs. McNair, Hon. Treas. Woking W.S.S., per Miss Helen W. K. Wright (10s. earmarked for Russian Unit)	5	5	10
*Girton and Newnham Colleges War Hospital Fund, per Miss Isabel Scott (£160) and Miss Lawder (£25), Co-Treasurers (£150 to continue the three "Old Hall" beds for a 2nd year, Salonica; balance, General Funds)	185	0	0
	£232,640	4	4

* Denotes further donations.

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Cornwall" (Home Unit, 1st instal., for 6 months)	Collected by Dr. Mabel and Mrs. Ramsay, 4, Wentworth Villas, Plymouth.
"Devon" (Corsica, further 3 months)...	Collected by Dr. Mabel and Mrs. Ramsay, 4, Wentworth Villas, Plymouth.
"The Murrays" (Royaumont, further 1 year, 5th instal.)	Proceeds of Garden Fête and Sports held at "The Murrays," Ormiston, per Mrs. Ellis.
"Old Hall" (3 beds) (Salonica, further for 2nd year—£50 for each bed)...	Girton and Newnham Colleges War Hospital Fund, per Misses Isabel Scott and Lawder, Co-Treasurers.
"St. Nicholas" (American Unit, 3rd instal.)	Anonymous.

Miss Geraldine Cooke has resigned her position as Organiser of the N.U.W.S.S. in order to accept the appointment of Press Secretary to the Headquarters Committee of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals in Edinburgh. She will be much missed by many of the Societies of the N.U., as well as at Headquarters.

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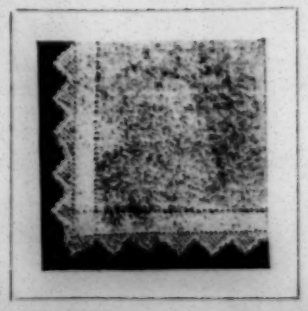

HANDKERCHIEF WORKED BY PORT SAID REFUGEES. PRICE 1/8 EACH.

THE "Friends of Armenia" are now receiving consignments of lace-edged handkerchiefs and rugs, made by the Armenian refugees at Port Said, under the superintendence of the lady sent by the Society to organise the work. The price of the handkerchiefs varies from 1/2 to 2/2 each, according to the work. The illustration depicts one priced at 1/8.

The rugs are in the usual Oriental Colourings, and vary in size from door mats to hearth rugs. Prices from 9/- to £2. Samples of the rugs and handkerchiefs will be gladly sent on application to the Office Secretary.

Donations in aid of the general relief work of the Society, or in payment of goods, may be sent to E. WRIGHT BROOKS, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, "Friends of Armenia," 47 Victoria St., London, S.W. 1.

Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed "London County & Westminster Bank."

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Items of Interest.

The complaints which have been made to the Food Controller about the composition of local food committees, and his circular pointing out the necessity of electing to these bodies persons representative of the consumers of food rather than of trade interests, emphasise the need for more women representatives on the committees. It seems that in some cases they consist, as at present constituted, almost entirely of men connected with the food trade, either in its wholesale or retail form, with, of course, the obligatory one woman and one labour member.

OUTRAGES ON THE RED CROSS.—Three women nurses have been killed in the late bombardments of military hospitals by the Germans, one of these being a Yorkshire woman, Miss Nellie Spindler and five others have been seriously wounded.

HONOURS AWARDED TO WOMEN.

Mademoiselle de Baye, Matron in charge of a French hospital, has been made Chevalier of the Legion d'Honour, a distinction rarely conferred upon a woman, for the coolness which she showed in superintending the removal of the sick and wounded, and of the hospital staff, to shelter trenches, she herself remaining in the open under fire.

The War Cross, with palms for distinguished service, was awarded to four nurses of the same hospital.

In Italy also women have had their courage in facing fire put to the test. The Italian bronze medal for valour has been conferred by the King of Italy upon Lady Helena Gleichen and Mrs. Nina Hollings, joint Commandants of one of the British radiographic units working in Italy, so close to the front that its members were often exposed to shell fire.

Just lately, too, a small detachment of women belonging to the Italian Red Cross was sent into Gorizia to help in hospital work, and showed the greatest courage and presence of mind in reassuring the wounded when the hospital in which they working was shelled. That same afternoon, while the shelling still continued, the hospital was visited by the Duchessa of Elina d'Aosta, who had heard of the nurses' courage, and determined to show her appreciation by taking the same risks herself.

The list of new honours, which has been awaited for some time, has at last appeared, and contains the names of a number of women who have rendered notable public service, together with the names of some others whose title to such recognition is far from obvious. On the other hand, many women who have done work of outstanding merit, are not mentioned. The following names show the great variety in the nature of the services for which the two new orders have been bestowed, though it is, of course, far from a complete list of their recipients :—

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR.

Mrs. Tennant (formerly Director of Women's Section, National Service Department).

DAME'S GRAND CROSS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Lady Paget (Serbian Relief Fund).
Lady Reid (Special service in connection with the Australian Forces).
Mrs. Catherine Furse (Commandant-in-Chief, Women's V.A.D.).

DAME COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Mrs. Charles Lees (former Mayoress of Oldham, Member of Education Committee, &c.).

COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Dr. Garrett Anderson (organised the first hospital run by women at the front).
Miss Gertrude Bell (special war work in the East, and valuable service to the Red Cross).
Miss Margaret McMillan (valuable social work).
Dr. Flora Murray (Doctor-in-Charge, Endell Street Military Hospital).
The Hon. Lady Norman (special services in connection with British Hospitals in France. Mentioned in Commander-in-Chief's despatches. Took a hospital to France in 1914).
Miss Dorothea Proud (Welfare Department, Ministry of Munitions).
Lady Roxburgh (Hon. Sec., Queen's Work for Women Fund).
Dr. Mary Ann Dacomb Scharlieb (valuable social work in connection with the war).
Mrs. Alexander Mary Chalmers Watson, M.D. (Chief Controller, Women's Army Auxiliary Corps).

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Lady Muriel Paget (raised and organised the Anglo-Russian Hospital).
Mrs. Lena Simpson (Miss Lena Ashwell). (Organiser of entertainments for the troops).
Mrs. Louisa Williams (Chairman of the Women's National Land Service Corps).
Mrs. Ethel May Wood (Hon. Organiser of the London War Pensions Committee).

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Miss Constance Gwendolen Bingham (Secretary Contraband Committee, Foreign Office).
Mrs. May McNaity (Separation Allowances Department, Territorial Force Association).
Mrs. Frances Wood (Assistant Director, Statistical Branch, Ministry of Munitions).

The Medal of the Order of the British Empire has also been awarded to a number of men and women for services in manual and other work done for the war. The names of eleven women appear in the first list (out of a total of fifty-two). Several are honoured for devotion to duty involving severe injury, such as carrying a shell that had exploded, and was still burning, and throwing it outside the building.

In a recent issue of *The Tribune*, Lahore, intimation is made that among the recipients of the Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal is the name of Mrs. Mary Caleb, of Lahore, "whose services to the cause of Public Health and Sanitation have been as valuable as they have been varied." Mrs. Caleb is one of the Secretaries of the Society for Promoting Scientific Knowledge, organiser of the Women's Branch of this work, and an untiring worker for Infant Welfare. She is also an earnest advocate of the extension of education among Indian women.

All friends of Women's Suffrage will rejoice at the honour thus done to Mrs. Caleb, who has been an enthusiastic supporter both of Women's Suffrage and the Scottish Women's Hospitals since they were founded.

RECORD OF X RAY WORK BY A MEMBER OF THE SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The War Collection of Medical Specimens at the Royal College of Surgeons, London, open at present, includes among its exhibits X-Ray Skiagrams and X-Ray Stereoscopic Slides, including some belonging to Miss Edith Stoney, Radiographer to the 2nd French Unit of the Scottish Women's Hospital. Several of these specimens are of marked interest, showing stereoscopic slides, and skiagrams of gas gangrene from Troyes, dated October 3rd, 1915, probably the earliest record for X-Ray of gas gangrene.

Miss Edith Stoney has been working for the past two years with this Unit, first in France, and then in Guivgheli; and now in Salonica, where the X-Ray work carried on under her direction has been a feature of the hospital's work, and has received well merited recognition by the medical and military chiefs of the Allied Armies operating from this base.

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

The annual meeting of the BRADFORD SOCIETY was held in the Office on July 30th. Miss Wade was in the chair. The annual report and balance sheet were read and passed. Three interesting letters from patients in the "Bradford" beds from Royaumont, Serbia, and Salonica were read by Mrs. Burnham, who also gave a short account of the political situation during the past year and the prospects of the Representation of the People Bill. A report from Mrs. Cooper on the work she had done in Bradford amongst the trade unions was also read. A discussion took place on what lines future work should be organised, even if the Bill should become law, and it was agreed that a resolution should be sent up to the N.U. advocating that the best work for the N.U. for the future would be the political education of the woman-voter on non-party lines.

An account was given by Mrs. G. Newboult of the Munition Tribunals, and by Miss H. Reynard of the Women's Industrial Interests Committee.

Flag Day for N.U.W.S.S. Hospital Funds.

By the kindness of the Leicester Alexandra Committee, of which the Mayor is Chairman, half the proceeds of the Flag Day of August 25th have been promised to the Leicester W.S.S. for the Scottish Women's Hospitals and the Milicent Fawcett Russian Units. The other sharers in the receipts of the day are "St. Dunstan's" and the "Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops." The Flag Day has been very successful, the total gross receipts amounting to about £800, and as the expenses of the Leicester Flag Days are carefully kept low, the four funds concerned will benefit by substantial sums. The hearty thanks of the Leicester W.S.S. are due to the Mayor for his kind advocacy of the cause of the hospitals, to Mr. E. C. Kemp (Hon. Sec. of the Alexandra Committee), and to many workers and flag-sellers, to whose kind and unwearied efforts the success of the day is due.

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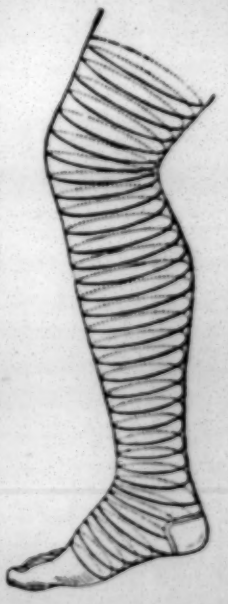
As Mr. Cooper, the inventor, says, "Every sufferer from Varicose Veins knows only too well the clumsy and painful nature of the ordinary elastic stocking, but few realise that there is a grave danger in wearing these appliances.



"Ordinary elastic stockings are made with harsh, coarse ribs at the back and sides, and these constantly pressing upon the distended blood-vessels may at any moment set up Inflammation and Ulceration, and thus cause the Varicose Veins to burst.

"Now, however, by my wonderful new 'Spirastic' method the hard, dangerous seams of the old-fashioned elastic stockings are entirely abolished, and perfect comfort and support are given to the limbs."

The new Mecca "Spirastic" Supports are made in the finest thread or silk, and are spirally woven in one piece without seams or joins, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Fitting with the softness of a kid glove, they neither press, pinch, nor cut the limb, nor do they wrinkle or lose their elasticity. Although specially woven to the individual measurements of each customer, they cost no more than the ordinary hard-ribbed stocking, will last at least three times as long, and, moreover, are SENT ON APPROVAL.

If, therefore, you suffer from Varicose Veins, Loss of Power in the Legs, Weak Knees, Swollen Ankles, Pain when Walking or Standing, write at once (a postcard will do) to D. M. Cooper, Ltd., Manufacturers of Surgical Appliances (Dept. 405), Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C., for free Illustrated Booklet fully describing this wonderful invention. Mr. Cooper can be seen personally every day (except Saturday) from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 3.

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